

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 2185.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$160, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal.

6.—Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

7.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BROWN, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. L. POKNECKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAN, Esq. N. A. SIBBS, Esq.
Hon. B. LATTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or of the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1889.

Intimations.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANOS FOR SALE.

ON HIRE Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL, or No. 22, ELGIN STREET.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

Straight Cut.

Three Castles Tobacco.

Myrtle Grove.

Golden Cloud.

Amber Tipped Cigarette Paper.

100. Cheap Light Literature, 25 cents per vol.

Macgregor's Engineer's Almanack.

Hilton's Engineers' Handbook.

Seaton's

Koller Mill Almanack.

Inman's Nautical Tables.

Deacon's Legal Handbook.

The Bridal Bouquet.

Oil and Water Colour Boxes.

New Art Handbooks.

New Piano by Collard & Collard.

" Kirkman.

Strauss.

Concertinas.

Cheap Commercial Envelopes.

105.

W. BREWER.

CHEAP PRINTING OFFICE,

Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

Auctions.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTIES,

SITUATE AT VICTORIA,

TO MORROW,

the 19th March, 1889, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

DESCRIPTION.

Lot 1.—A Portion of the Piece of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE, as Section

C of INLAND LOT No. 113, containing

an area of 646 Square feet, with ONE

3-STORIED HOUSE thereon, known as

No. 50, GRAHAM STREET.

Lot 2.—Another Portion of Section C of

INLAND LOT No. 113, containing an area

of 617 Square feet, with ONE 3-STORIED

HOUSE thereon, known as No. 52, GRAHAM

STREET.

Lot 3.—Another Portion of Section C of

INLAND LOT No. 113, containing an area

of 821 Square feet, with ONE 3-STORIED

HOUSE thereon, known as No. 54, GRAHAM

STREET.

Lot 4.—A Portion of INLAND LOT No. 113,

containing an area of 686 Square feet, with

ONE 3-STORIED HOUSE thereon, known

as No. 51, TSUN WING LANE.

Lot 5.—Another Portion of INLAND LOT No.

114, containing an area of 616 Square feet,

with ONE 3-STORIED HOUSE thereon,

known as No. 2, Tsun Wing Lane.

Lot 6.—Another Portion of INLAND LOT No.

113, containing an area of 766 Square feet,

with ONE 3-STORIED HOUSE thereon,

known as No. 3, Tsun Wing Lane.

Lot 7.—A Piece of GROUND registered in the

LAND OFFICE, as the Remaining Portion of

INLAND LOT No. 60, containing an area

of 450 Square feet, with ONE 3-STORIED

HOUSE thereon, known as No. 2 GOUGH

STREET.

Lot 8.—A Piece of GROUND registered in the

LAND OFFICE, as the Remaining Portion of

Section G of INLAND LOT No. 60, with

ONE 3-STORIED HOUSE thereon, known

as No. 15, ABERDEEN STREET.

The Properties are Sold for all the residues

of the terms of years created by the Crown Leases

thereof respectively.

For further Particulars, apply to

HO WYSON,

Solicitor,

61, Queen's Road Central;

or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1889.

1325

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA."

Williams, Commander, will be despatched as

above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March,

at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the

superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated

forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers

are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating

chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions

during the entire voyage. A duly qualified

Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1889.

1326

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, (VIA INLAND SEA).

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE."

Captain Davies, will be despatched for the above

Ports, on the 22nd March.

This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the

Intimations.

DAKIN
BROTHERS.
DISINFECTANT
SOLUBLE CRESOL,
EFFICIENT,
ECONOMICAL,
NON-POISONOUS, NON-CORROSIVE

One part to one thousand of water forms a strong reliable Disinfecting solution, that removes noxious odours by destroying all contagious matter and arresting putrefaction. It purifies and sweetens drains, latrines, cesspools, &c., while it will not injure persons or fabrics.

Sold in 8oz. and 16oz. Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S
EXTRA SUPERFINE TOILET SOAPS.
Specially made with the finest and best
materials and perfumed with the choicest Floral
Extracts.

The following kinds are those in most general
use and demand:—

Watson's Pure Transparent Soap.
" " " (Unscented).
" " " Glycerine Soap.
" " " Shaving Soap.

Watson's Pure Opaque Toilet Soap.

The following are the favorite kinds:—
Treble Scented Cold Cream Soap.

White Windsor Soap.
" " " Musk Brown Windsor Soap.
" " " Pure Bloom of Lavender Soap.
" " " Pure Hard Water Soap.
" " " Celebrated Naples Soap, &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1889.

The scrip of the Steam Launch Company, Limited, is quoted in the local share market at three hundred per cent. premium, and the number of passengers carried each trip by the Company's fleet of what Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., described at the meeting held on January 17th as "fairly good steamers," averages about three, frequently including a couple of directors. This "boom" is, therefore, not the ordinary result of cause and effect, nor is it a mere matter of chance. VOLTAIRE was right down on the keystone of truth when he said—"chance is a word void of sense; nothing can exist without a cause." And what is the cause of a movement that forces the price current of a stock that, at its commercial and actual value, should be quoted at a heavy discount, up to as high as 300 per cent. premium? It is again the familiar story; the same old combination and the same old "corner." A third call of \$10 per share has been made, and there are, or are supposed to be, some rather extensive short sales to be covered at the end of the present month. There is the mystery in a nutshell.

We have no particular sympathy for gamblers in "margins," and hold generally that the man who blinds himself to deliver on some future date shares which he never possessed, does so at his own risk. He makes this contract on certain information, real or assumed, in the expectation of the value of the shares nominally decreasing, and thereby leaving him a margin of profit; if his calculations are at fault and the margin of difference is on the wrong side, it is only right that he should be called upon to fairly meet his obligations—always assuming that they have been legitimately incurred, that is to say, by the ordinary fluctuations in the price current, and under circumstances which the law would recognise as constituting a valid and binding contract. Such, however, is not the position in the case under discussion. If our information may be relied on, and we fear it cannot be controverted, this "corner" in the Steam Launch Co.'s shares is the outcome of a daring conspiracy, hatched and carried out by certain "bulls" who, by measures more or less dishonest, have obtained the control of almost the whole of the scrip. Not to put too fine a point on it, this sort of business is open to be called very ugly names—it is, in fact, systematised robbery, and it may be a matter for after consideration whether the principals are, not, duly qualified for a term of solitude in the pleasant company of the genial and enterprising owner of the mythical yacht *Guinea Dog*—Count Porov, to wit.

According to report the leading "bulls" in this particular instance are Chinese, which, if true, only makes matters worse, as the foreign wire-pullers are hiding themselves in the background.

There is only one really effective way of fighting these unscrupulous "corner" men, and that is by firmly repudiating every transaction that has been in any way affected by illegal combination. Without entering here into the broad question of the validity of so-called betting agreements, we think it may be safely accepted as sound reasoning that proof of a conspiracy or combination having for its object the inflation of stocks or shares to prices far beyond their actual values will be held as sufficient in a court of law to invalidate any such contract. Apart altogether from the possibility of a conspiracy of this kind being a criminal offence, the evidence of the "corner" supplies that very missing link, the absence of which would appear to have influenced Mr. Justice Lindley's decision in the oft-quoted case of *Thacker v. Hardy* (4 Q. B. D. 685). In most of these transactions it can be clearly established that when the contracts were made neither the sellers nor the buyers had the shares to deliver—it was perfectly well understood on both sides that it was a speculation in differences, and this is fairly met by Chief Justice Jervis's direction to the jury in *Gricewood v. Blaine* (11 C. B. 526), which was afterwards upheld by the Full Court:—

THIS is how the *New York Herald* describes Mr. Wannamaker, a member of General Harrison's Cabinet:—"He is a good man, a religious man, who draws customers by hanging a picture of Christ before Pilate in his store."

Mr. THOMAS SERCOMBE SMITH has been added to the list of Justices of the Peace. Without any special reference to this appointment, we should be very glad to learn what are the special qualifications for whatever honour may be attached to a place amongst the "great unpaid" of this colony.

THE Scottish residents of San Francisco intend erecting a monument in that city to the immortal memory of Robert Burns. We think these well-meaning people are foolish. The memory of Robert Burns requires no statue in marble or bronze; his soul-stirring poems form a glorious and imperishable monument.

THE *Japan Mail* says:—"It is rumoured and, we may add, generally believed too, that a treaty providing for the abolition of Consular jurisdiction and the opening of the entire Empire, has recently been concluded at Tokio between Japan and the United States. If the report is true, the Governments concerned are to be congratulated upon thus breaking up the communism of Powers that has of late years presented a solid front, an impassable barrier, in the path of Japan's advancement."

Or the cases committed for trial at the Sessions four, have been sent back for disposal by the Magistrate. Sentences of six months have been passed on the coööf who received the copper strainers stolen from the Tytan Tunnel, the boy who stole Mr. Meyer's gold watch at the German Club, the chair-coööf who stole a valuable clock, opera-glasses, &c. from Mr. Thurnburn, and a hawker who purchased the article for a few cents. Another case was sent back again to the Sessions. This looks as though the machinery wanted greasing somewhere.

THE Shanghai *Progresso* has published a series of articles analysing the lately concluded Portuguese-Chinese Treaty, and commenting unfavourably on its provisions. The best Portuguese diplomatic effort in Peking is stated to have resulted in a patched-up Convention which is beneficial only to one of the contracting parties—China. Senhor da Rosa, who is said to be resting on his laurels, is blamed for his inexperience and precipitation in rushing a treaty through which is not only useless, but distinctly prejudicial to Portuguese interests in the Far East. These are the exact views expressed in our columns many months ago.

WE are informed that "Geo. Fenwick and Company, Limited," has been registered as a company limited by shares, having a capital of \$1,500,000 divided into 6000 shares of \$25 each.

The whole of the capital has been subscribed privately and there will be no appeal made to the public. The sum of \$25 per share is payable on allotment. The consideration payable to the vendor, Mr. George Fenwick, is \$125,000 in cash and \$20,000 in fully paid-up shares on a valuation of the plant, engines, machinery, stock-in-trade and materials at present upon the premises of the Victoria Foundry. Nothing will be paid as promotion money nor in respect of the goodwill of the business. The Company takes over the business as from the 1st January, 1889, and is entitled to the profits made since that date and to the benefit of all pending contracts. An interim dividend will be payable in June next.

THE following Government notification, signed by the Colonial Secretary, is published in the *Gazette*:—It is hereby notified that on and after the 18th of March, 1889, the sanction of His Excellency the Governor to encroachments made upon, or over Crown, foreshores by piers or wharves will be given subject only to the payment of an annual Crown rent on the following scale, payable in equal monthly instalments, viz.:—

In the city of Victoria.

For encroachments of 10,000 square feet or less \$180.

For encroachments exceeding 10,000 square feet, but not exceeding 20,000 square feet \$216.

For encroachments exceeding 20,000 square feet, but not exceeding 30,000 square feet \$240.

For encroachments exceeding 30,000 square feet, but not exceeding 50,000 square feet \$312.

For encroachments exceeding 50,000 square feet \$348.

For encroachments exceeding 70,000 square feet \$360.

For encroachments exceeding 100,000 square feet \$380.

For encroachments exceeding 150,000 square feet \$420.

For encroachments exceeding 200,000 square feet \$480.

For encroachments exceeding 250,000 square feet \$540.

For encroachments exceeding 300,000 square feet \$600.

For encroachments exceeding 350,000 square feet \$660.

For encroachments exceeding 400,000 square feet \$720.

For encroachments exceeding 450,000 square feet \$780.

For encroachments exceeding 500,000 square feet \$840.

For encroachments exceeding 550,000 square feet \$900.

For encroachments exceeding 600,000 square feet \$960.

For encroachments exceeding 650,000 square feet \$1,020.

For encroachments exceeding 700,000 square feet \$1,080.

For encroachments exceeding 750,000 square feet \$1,140.

For encroachments exceeding 800,000 square feet \$1,200.

For encroachments exceeding 850,000 square feet \$1,260.

For encroachments exceeding 900,000 square feet \$1,320.

For encroachments exceeding 950,000 square feet \$1,380.

For encroachments exceeding 1,000,000 square feet \$1,440.

For encroachments exceeding 1,050,000 square feet \$1,500.

For encroachments exceeding 1,100,000 square feet \$1,560.

For encroachments exceeding 1,150,000 square feet \$1,620.

For encroachments exceeding 1,200,000 square feet \$1,680.

For encroachments exceeding 1,250,000 square feet \$1,740.

For encroachments exceeding 1,300,000 square feet \$1,800.

For encroachments exceeding 1,350,000 square feet \$1,860.

For encroachments exceeding 1,400,000 square feet \$1,920.

For encroachments exceeding 1,450,000 square feet \$1,980.

For encroachments exceeding 1,500,000 square feet \$2,040.

For encroachments exceeding 1,550,000 square feet \$2,100.

For encroachments exceeding 1,600,000 square feet \$2,160.

For encroachments exceeding 1,650,000 square feet \$2,220.

For encroachments exceeding 1,700,000 square feet \$2,280.

For encroachments exceeding 1,750,000 square feet \$2,340.

For encroachments exceeding 1,800,000 square feet \$2,400.

For encroachments exceeding 1,850,000 square feet \$2,460.

For encroachments exceeding 1,900,000 square feet \$2,520.

For encroachments exceeding 1,950,000 square feet \$2,580.

For encroachments exceeding 2,000,000 square feet \$2,640.

For encroachments exceeding 2,050,000 square feet \$2,700.

For encroachments exceeding 2,100,000 square feet \$2,760.

For encroachments exceeding 2,150,000 square feet \$2,820.

For encroachments exceeding 2,200,000 square feet \$2,880.

For encroachments exceeding 2,250,000 square feet \$2,940.

For encroachments exceeding 2,300,000 square feet \$3,000.

For encroachments exceeding 2,350,000 square feet \$3,060.

For encroachments exceeding 2,400,000 square feet \$3,120.

For encroachments exceeding 2,450,000 square feet \$3,180.

For encroachments exceeding 2,500,000 square feet \$3,240.

For encroachments exceeding 2,550,000 square feet \$3,300.

For encroachments exceeding 2,600,000 square feet \$3,360.

For encroachments exceeding 2,650,000 square feet \$3,420.

For encroachments exceeding 2,700,000 square feet \$3,480.

For encroachments exceeding 2,750,000 square feet \$3,540.

For encroachments exceeding 2,800,000 square feet \$3,600.

For encroachments exceeding 2,850,000 square feet \$3,660.

For encroachments exceeding 2,900,000 square feet \$3,720.

For encroachments exceeding 2,950,000 square feet \$3,780.

For encroachments exceeding 3,000,000 square feet \$3,840.

For encroachments exceeding 3,050,000 square feet \$3,900.

For encroachments exceeding 3,100,000 square feet \$3,960.

For encroachments exceeding 3,150,000 square feet \$4,020.

For encroachments exceeding 3,200,000 square feet \$4,080.

For encroachments exceeding 3,250,000 square feet \$4,140.

For encroachments exceeding 3,300,000 square feet \$4,200.

For encroachments exceeding 3,350,000 square feet \$4,260.

For encroachments exceeding 3,400,000 square feet \$4,320.

For encroachments exceeding 3,450,000 square feet \$4,380.

For encroachments exceeding 3,500,000 square feet \$4,440.

For encroachments exceeding 3,550,000 square feet \$4,500.

For encroachments exceeding 3,600,000 square feet \$4,560.

For encroachments exceeding 3,650,000 square feet \$4,620.

For encroachments exceeding 3,700,000 square feet \$4,680.

For encroachments

other reason suggests itself to me. What was Mr. Johnston's valuation of the stock and plant respectively, and at how much has the goodwill been estimated? What are the present dimensions of the business? What were the gross earnings and net profits, not only for 1888 but for the preceding three years? Who is the owner of the Bowringon premises? Why were these premises not valued by an independent expert, and his estimate named in the prospectus? These, Sir, are a few of the many important things omitted from the document sent to me inviting me to apply for share. After carefully studying Messrs. A. G. Gordon & Co.'s invitation to the Community, I am lost in amazement that such a lame proposal could ever have been offered to sensible men. What they actually want? What does it all mean? If you can throw some light on the subject you will greatly oblige.

Yours faithfully,
THIRTY YEARS IN HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

[We can answer our correspondent in a few words. It all means that Mr. Nej. Ede wants to sell the Bowringon premises for \$15,000, and Messrs. A. G. Gordon & Co. are anxious to transfer the public for \$75,000 the plant, stock-in-trade, and goodwill of the engineering business known as the Bowringon Foundry. —Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

THE PROPOSED LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph". Sir.—Having perused "Observer's" letter published in your paper of the 8th inst., I beg to add some remarks on the subject then mooted, viz. the formation of a "Life Insurance Company" in this colony.

My experience of Insurance matters prompt me to tackle this topic of contention, and I feel convinced the public will agree with me in what I advance in this missive, for the publication of which I shall feel very much obliged to you.

The main principle of Life Insurance business is a vast capital, and a safe investment in the most approved securities, in such a manner as to produce remunerative dividends to the shareholders on the one hand, and to satisfy all the claims of policy-holders on the other. It is almost useless to say that no such capital could be got together in Hongkong, or, if got, that it could be so well invested here as to yield a profit to the investors. Companies and public undertakings exist, no doubt, among us, not a month passes by but some new limited liability concerns are proposed up to existence. But look at the rate the shares are sold on the market! Speculation and the gambling mania being the order of the day, and the shares rising and sinking in value just as capriciously as the wheel of fortune turns round; or the market riggers handle it, goes without saying that a responsible company like that of Life Insurance can hardly look to so unreliable fields of speculation for the investment of its capital!

I will take the quietest investments in the colony, say, Banks, or Steamboats, or Docks. The high premium at which these Companies' shares are quoted preclude investors from reaping any solid profit. Banks were, for instance, quoted the other day at 165 per cent premium; each share cost therefore \$328; the investor gets, say, \$1.10—as a half-yearly dividend, or, £3, say, \$18 per annum for his investment; that gives him barely 5 per cent per annum on his capital. Can a Life Insurance Company exist on that interest?

In England and America there are ample fields of investment and a thousand-and-one other remunerative ways of employing capital, to enable its joint possessors to start large and paying companies. The risks undertaken by Life Insurance Companies are not like those common to Fire and Marine Companies: in the latter, claims arising from losses are questions of probability; in the former they are matters of certainty. Deaths are certain to occur, and consequently Life Insurance Companies have to invest their capital in such a way as to derive a certain, not a probable profit.

Again I will ask—Can this be done in Hongkong? Can a Life Insurance Company started here, with local capital, with local financiers (such as they are!) at the head of affairs, and with local investments, subject to so much fluctuation and risk of loss, pretend to do any remunerative business, and pay its shareholders? I hold that this is utterly impossible.

A few English Companies, and two American, the New York Life, and the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California, San Francisco, absorb the whole business of Life insurance that exists in this Colony. The Pacific Mutual has largely paid over \$10,000 to the legatees of a couple of native insurers. The risks taken by this Company are immense in America. When the natives commence to realize the advantages and the security of life insurance, large sums of money will have to be sent over here to cover losses. It took about five years for that Company to secure good business in this Colony.

Can a Hongkong Company pretend to make proselytes with greater facility? Insurers generally gravitate towards strong, respectable, and old-established companies. How long would it take a local company to acquire these prelates, I leave your readers to imagine.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
INSURER.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

[We know nothing of any proposed local Life Assurance Company, excepting from the heavy information that has appeared in this column; but we certainly cannot endorse "Observer's" sweeping assertions as to the impossibility of such an enterprise meeting with any success in this colony. If English and American Insurance companies prosper, why should not a locally managed company do likewise, presuming it had a stable foundation and were efficiently managed? —Editor, *H.K. Telegraph*.]

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.'S SHARES.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

Sir.—The general topic of conversation on the "Rialto" the other day was the eccentric manner in which the shares of the Hongkong Electric Light Company, Limited, have been allotted. A manner of capricious calculations have been suggested as capable of producing such erratic proportions as 4 shares to an application for 50; 8 for 500, 100 for 200, 200 for 100, and a thousand and one other anomalies. That the allotments have been made without any regard to the principles of arithmetical proportion is a fact that cannot be doubted. The question, moreover, suggests itself as to the propriety of allotting the shares of a public Company in this erratic manner. I think the method is fundamentally wrong. Proportion, and nothing else, should preside at the distribution of these shares. If the number of applications is far in excess of the number of shares offered to the public, as is the case with the Electric Light Company's shares, proportion should still be resorted to as the only arbiter of distribution. If the applicant for 100 shares gets one-twentieth of this number, the applicant for 500 should be allotted five times that, or 25 shares. It is said the applications actually amounted to 18,000 shares, while only 15,000 were offered to the public. These figures might have been taken as the basis of distribution. If 18,000 calls are only productive of 15,000 shares, too applications

ought to fetch 8 1/3rd shares, and so forth. On what other basis an allotment can be made I fail to see, but the public generally are convinced of the fact that the distribution of the shares of the Electric Light Company has been on principles far from equitable.

Yours truly,
AN APPLICANT.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

NORTH BORNEO NEWS.

The number of coolies registered in Sandakan by the Protector of Coolies in January was 428. Mr. A. R. J. Dunlop, we understand, has signed his appointment in the Rotterdam Brunei Tobacco Company and joined the East Borneo Planting Company.

The Trading and Planting Company are about to enlarge their saw-mill premises and are taking up more land to the eastward of their present site for this purpose.

The Court of Directors have sanctioned the purchase of a Government steamer possessing superior accommodation and better sea-going qualities than the launches now in use.

We are glad to learn that the health of coolies on most of the new clearings continues to be remarkably good, but since the rains there has been a good deal of fever on the Labuk.

We hear that good fish can be obtained on the Kinabatangan and that three fish averaging two pounds each were bagged in about an hour near the China-Borneo Company's estate.

We hear that a sample of British North Borneo tobacco has carried off the palm at a trial held by some of the leading planters at Deli for the purpose of ascertaining the burning qualities of various kinds of tobacco.

Mr. Francis, Q.C., during his visit to Sandakan was the guest of His Excellency the Governor. We are glad to learn that Mr. Francis' impressions of British North Borneo were most favourable, his opinion being that there is a prosperous future before the Colony.

We hear there is a possibility of a Wharf and Warehouse Company being started to carry on business at Sandakan, and that a leading Singapore merchant is taking the matter up. A syndicate to prospect for coal in and around Sandakan Bay is another enterprise talked about.

The opening of estates and the development of the timber business and other industries on the East Coast have greatly increased the price of labour and the cost of living in Sandakan. It is impossible to get a man even to carry water or to stump a clearing for less than ten dollars a month.

We regret very much to have to announce the death on the 14th ultimo from fever of Mr. Dickie, a gentleman employed as a surveyor under Mr. C. J. G. van der Hoven, the manager of the Amsterdam Borneo Company. Mr. Dickie leaves a widow to lament his loss, and with whom we sincerely sympathise.

We notice that the jungle has already been felled and the earth cutting commenced on the site near the Trading and Planting Company's ground on Leila road which Mr. E. E. Abraham secured the other day for a saw-mill and wharf. Steam machinery has already been purchased and is soon expected from Singapore. The Sikh reinforcements having arrived from Singapore, the Galesa Fort Padas Damit was taken by assault on 10th ultimo. The casualties on our side were one killed and four slightly wounded while the enemy lost twenty killed, including one woman, believed to be Pangeran Shabandar's sister, who was in command of the fort.

A company is being formed to erect a large hotel and store in Sandakan and six lots near Sun Kwong Lung's Hotel have been purchased for the purpose. We trust the project will be carried out without delay for the want of an institution of the kind under experienced European management is becoming more serious every day.

By the steamer *Spaniel* we notice the arrival of Mr. Albert Fockens an experienced tobacco planter from Deli. He has been engaged by Mr. T. Johnston, the planting manager of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company, to open up an estate on the Suanlambo. Mr. Fockens brought a lot of Javanese coolies with him and has already commenced clearing and road making.

The steamer *Provinsia* has returned from Hongkong for the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company, Limited. She called at Kudat on her way and discharged a steam launch and lighter, then for Cunde de Gelo. She has also brought a launch for the British Borneo Trading Company for their estate of Loong Bala. The *Provinsia* is loading beams and planks for transhipment to England.

A number of Chinese artisans, carpenters, cobblers, tailors, etc., arrived by the *Menmon* on the 15th from Hongkong and were snapped up at high rates of wages as soon as the ship came alongside. Forty Hakka agriculturists, also holding Government tickets, arrived by the same steamer at Sandakan, while others were landed at Kudat, where the *Menmon* called in to land some coolies for one of the Maiudu Bay estates.

We hear from Padas that the British Consul-General has brought his influence to bear on Pangeran Shabandar and an armistice has been declared, but not before the two forts had been taken. His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. Francis, Q.C., left for Brunei (where Pangeran Shabandar has sought shelter) on the 22nd ultimo. The extradition of the murderer Fatak and Pangeran Shabandar's deportation are all that is necessary for the future peace and welfare of the inhabitants of Padas Damit.

The planting of the tobacco estates, or perhaps we should say the preparations for planting tobacco are getting into full swing. Some of our planters are looking to China for the supplies of coolies and we trust they may be successful. Somewhat late in the day, planting operations are about to be taken up on land on the Suanlambo for this year's planting. The past history of that estate can be summed up in the words "too late," and it seems to be a pity to count failure once more on an estate which has proved its capability to produce good tobacco. It is now thoroughly understood that to obtain a paying crop, operations must be commenced in due time, and it would be well to follow the teachings of experience.

The murderer of Mr. Tom, of the Sugut Tobacco Estate, were tried before Mr. W. B. Peyer, Sessions Judge, and a mixed jury of Europeans and Chinese. Mr. L. B. von Donop, in the absence of the Commandant, appeared for the prosecution. After a lengthy and careful trial the Jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoners were duly sentenced to death. His Excellency the Governor confirmed the sentence in the case of six of the prisoners, two having their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life. The sentence was carried out within the precincts of the jail on the 27th ultimo in the presence of the Government Secretary, and Acting Principal Medical Officer, Father Byron, who was also present. The two Chinese who turned Queen's evidence will be deported out of the country.

We hear that a Sanitary Committee consisting of the Principal Medical Officer, the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Commandant has been formed, whose duty it will be to attempt the clearing of the flat below the Government Offices in Sandakan. "Saben" odours from a "spicy shore" have long been noticed by those who have it been to live near or above the

operator, with him, a most determined young man of 14, who to everything said "yes." Between them they send two messages a day, morning and evening, "Yes" and "All right," and that is all they have to do. "And conceive" said the superior, "that I spent 120 dollars learning English, and acquired 500 words, and then I set down in a place like this, where there is not even anything to eat!" On another occasion we had tea with an old gentleman who had lately taken 100,000 oranges from his own groves to Human to sell. He had tea plantations also, and gave us some seeds. A number of very little boys walked about with us on this occasion—it was in the Niukan gorge; one especially was a regular monkey, playing all sort of tricks, hiding and running races, etc. These boys were about with us for hours, shewed us the way, told us which was the best good for knife cuts, which for boils, and even picked all the terribly penetrating seeds of the sword-grass out of my dress; so when we returned to the boat we wanted to give them, especially the mischievous monkey boy, some cash. But no, not one of them would come near the boat! Not even when a coolie went on shore with the cash in his hand would they approach for sometime. At last with great caution, and watching lynx-eyed all the while, they came for the money, then having got it, started away again. Puzzled at such behaviour, I made inquiries and was told that in Ichang children are constantly stolen away to serve as slaves, and that you may often hear a song going round the town here announcing that such and such a child is missing. And on this very trip our dog has been stolen, like so many other foreigners' dogs here. Alas! poor Wang! you chin-chinned so beautifully and begged with such marvellous perseverance that I feel sure, somewhere or other, somebody is feeding you to-night. But will you ever be washed again? or will fleas and ticks work their wicked will with your beautiful white shirt-front?

Nothing could be less adapted for an illustration of floating with the stream than coming down the Yangtze. In the Niukan gorge not only had we to lie to, so strong was the head wind, and there is nearly always a head wind there, which is always contrary, when you are coming down stream else no boat ever could get up; but junks with twenty men at the oars had also to give up the struggle. And all the way down our eight men yoked, or clawed, or poled, and lured themselves well. I had pictured to myself that we should shoot down stream with a tremendous momentum. But we had a regular gale against us in the Ping Shu gorge, and again next day in the Niukan. People talk also as if there would be great difficulty in the way of a steamer getting out of the course of junks. One day only did we meet as many as thirteen junks coming down stream, and on the only occasion on which we wished to speak a boat, when we met the only other house-boat from Ichang, we passed each other at such a distance that we had to content ourselves with a silent wave, as it sailed up through the Tung Ling Rapid, and we yoked down. The truth is the great river is very big.

Coming back to the Ichang gorge seemed like returning home. The tall white chiffs were hiding their heads in the mist, and their fanciful forms and stately whiteness prevented me at first from finding them tame even after what we had seen. But presently the gow grew almost monotonous, and the river reminded one of Loch Lomond, rather than the dashing and eccentric Yangtze. Maidenhair was the prevailing fern, and the air was perfumed with the delicious scent of the delicate lilac Chinese primrose, great tufts of which were dotted about amongst the rocks. And thus we came back to hear that the Chinkiang riots really are a fact, and have not been exaggerated at all, but the contrary, and to learn that there is a change in the Customs staff here, and that Dr. Henry, who has given a name to so many a till then unknown flower in the district, is ordered to Hainan by way of a reward after his term of seven years here; seven years during which he has never been nearer the rest of the world than Hankow and that once only. He has been here so long that we are all in consternation over his going.—*N. C. Daily News Correspondent*.

THE GORGES.

We have been away for six days among the Rapids past the Ta Tung and the Tung Ling, and the three Rapids of the Shin Tan, on to the dreaded Yeh T'an which however was hardly perceptible, at this season, so that I had to ask more than once, "Is that really the Rapid?" before photographing it. Generally, however, the impression I carry away from the Rapids is of being profoundly exhausted. Everyone is gesticulating, men and boys by hundreds pulling at the tow-lines and shouting all together, "Shā Chī! Shā Chī! Ai-ee-ai!" all as loud as they can. In between the thumps of the gang leader upon their backs, resonant like those of a harp, the pantomime and equally harmless, the shrieks of the planks from the junks giving stage directions, as only a Chinaman, can in hoarse yet piercing falsetto, the sound of the drums, and over all the roar and rush of the waters! No wonder the women of the neighbourhood look jaded, with pretty delicate complexions. It is a strange sight at first to see some 200 men and boys harnessed to four tow-lines, all tugging all they can, bent double, with one hand on the ground for additional support, and all tugging at once over big and nearly immovable junk. Then he drags, she is heated to encourage them to fresh effort, the almost naked gang leader dances with the gang leader, and the air is filled with the perfume of the delicate lilac Chinese primrose, great tufts of which were dotted about amongst the rocks. And thus we came back to hear that the Chinkiang riots really are a fact, and have not been exaggerated at all, but the contrary, and to learn that there is a change in the Customs staff here, and that Dr. Henry, who has given a name to so many a till then unknown flower in the district, is ordered to Hainan by way of a reward after his term of seven years here; seven years during which he has never been nearer the rest of the world than Hankow and that once only. He has been here so long that we are all in consternation over his going.—*N. C. Daily News Correspondent*.

A story reaches us from Peking that two soldiers of Luan-chow Fu, watchmen on the Kaiting railway, were killed by the train about a week after China New Year, having got drunk and lain down to sleep, making a pillow of the rails.

Two fine tigers were lately killed by the people of Yih-Chow, in Chihli, a very mountainous part. The people gave them to the Prefect, Mr. Wu Hsiao-tang, and as he was just leaving for Kuang-ping Fu, of which he had been appointed Prefect, he brought them to the Viceroy's Yamen on passing through Tientsin, and showed them to the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang. The Viceroy was no doubt considerably astonished when the Prefect told the story of the hunting of one of them, the smaller one, which was "put up," as sportmen call it, by a rustic taking it by the ear, mistaking it as it lay asleep in the darkness under a bush, for a strayed calf. Instead of eating the disturber of its rest, it bounded on to the roof of a cottage, where the villagers, who had been looking out for it, attacked it with guns and spears, and killed it.

A great crowd was waiting outside the gates of the *Lama* Temple some 100 feet from the *Tch'-sheng* gate of Peking on the morning of the 2nd February, to see a quaint ceremony of the *Lama* Priests, typifying the expelling of evil influences from the Temple during the new year, fifteen of Kuang-chi. After a solemn "Buddhist" service of all the *Lama*, in presence of the Chief Priest seated on a high throne, two little *Lamas* dressed in black and white, like devils, and those glorious vistas, back and forward, and those grand rocks! It made me glad to be once more basking with a rapid outside, though our boat there was carried backwards by the current, and finding all our men with boat hooks and poles and tow-line alike, both alike without footbold to cling to even with the skin of one's teeth, impelled me irresistibly to think how cold the water would be. And to be told Lieut. Dawson had found no bottom to it, only added a further touch of horror to the scene, for anyone might be drowned who fell in. Not the stoutest swimmer could swing to a landing. And to be drowned as in a mouse trap, with the sky looking down on the pliful ending, and those glorious vistas, back and forward, and those grand rocks! It made me glad to be once more basking with a rapid outside, though our boat there was carried backwards by the current, and finding all our men with boat hooks and poles and tow-line alike, both alike without footbold to cling to even with the skin of one's teeth, impelled me irresistibly to think how cold the water would be. And to be told Lieut. Dawson had found no bottom to it, only added a further touch of horror to the scene, for anyone might be drowned who fell in. Not the stoutest swimmer could swing to a landing. 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To-day's
Advertisements.

STEAM TO MANILA, (VIA AMOY).
THE Steamship

"NANZING,"
Captain Teltz, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [344]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

Captain C. Pohle, will leave for the above Port about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail. For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain W. von Schuhmann, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 23rd instant. For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;
ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 14th day of April, 1889, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Capt. C. Pohle, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Order will be granted the Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 1 p.m., on the 13th of April, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contracts and Valve of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [4]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship, "NINGCHOW"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [345]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MEIER has been authorized to sign our Firm from this date.
KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1888. [340]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE from the Colony, Mr. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

P. RYRIE, Chairman.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [341]

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company. By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. WALKER,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [339]

mitsu BISHI COLLIERY AGENCY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st proximo Mr. H. U. JEFFRIES will assume charge of this Agency.

H. J. H. TRIPPE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [349]

Amusements.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

TO BE GIVEN IN THE HALL OF THE CLUB LUSITANO, ON WEDNESDAY,

the 20th March, 1889, at 9 P.M.

In aid of the FUND for an ORGAN for the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

DIRECTOR MAESTRO CATTANEO.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. Ernani, Coro.....AMADORES.
2. Death or Glory, Romanza (baritone).....Mr. E. W. CROW
3. Ernani, Involtini, Aria (soprano).....MISS LAURA LEIRIA
4. Notturno de Chopin, "Danza Andalusa," Ascher Piano.....CAROLINA SOUSA
5. Mira o Noima, Duetto (soprano & mezzo soprano).....EDITH CARVALHO LAURA LEIRIA
6. Stella Confidente, (Basso, con accompagnamento della Banda) e Flauta.....Mr. C. EVANS
7. Linda di Schamounix, Aria (soprano).....MISS EDITH CARVALHO MRS. MARIA GUEDES
8. Tutti in Maschera, Sestetto.....Mr. C. H. LAMMERT E. W. MATTLAND O. BACHRACH C. EVANS

SECOND PART.

1. Lombardi, Trio (sof. Miss CARVALHO piano, tenor & basso) Mr. C. H. LAMMERT S. GOWER
2. Don Carlos, Aria Dramatica (basso) O. BACHRACH
3. L'Estasi, Valsa D'Ardit (soprano) Mrs. J. D. HUMPHREYS
4. Minstrel Boy, Fantasia para Piano de POPE.....MISS CAROLINA SOUZA
5. L'Ebreo, Apollini, Aria (soprano) IGNEZ D'ALMADA E CASTRO
6. Only Once more, Romanza (baritone) Mr. E. W. MATTLAND
7. Para Valza D'Ardui, (mezzo soprano) Mrs. MARIA GUEDES
8. I Puritani, Duetto (Mr. W. E. CROW (baritone) & basso) O. BACHRACH

PRICE OF ADMISSION—NOT under Two Dollars. Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the CLUB LUSITANO from TUESDAY, the 19th instant, and from Maestro CATTANEO.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [338]

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, the 21st March,

A M Y S. H E R W I N, distinguished PRIMA DONNA of COVENT GARDEN, HER MAJESTY'S CRYSTAL PALACE, &c., London,

Acknowledged by Press and Public to be the most accomplished Lyric Artist who ever visited the East, supported by her ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

OPENING NIGHT.

Flotow's Charming Opera

"M A R T H A."

Reserved Seats for opening night can now be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Prices as usual.

HUGO GORLITZ, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1889. [326]

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1. HALF A MILLION STEERING per annum is being paid in Death claims year by year.
2. THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3. THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, 650-3] Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAEls 600,000, £833,333-35- RESERVE FUND £18,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LEE SING, Eso., LO YEK MOON, Eso., LOU TSO SHU, Eso.

MANAGER—HO AMPI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 15th December, 1888. [348]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [352]

Consignees.

OXFORD AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE:

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading or Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1889. [349]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

| STEAMERS. | FROM. | DATE DUE. | AGENTS. |
|------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| Abyasina | Vancouver | March 19th | Adamson, Bell & Co. |
| Ganges | London | March 19th | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| Glamorganshire | London | March 21st | Adamson, Bell & Co. |
| Preussen | Bremen | March 21st | Melchers & Co. |
| Lydia | Hamburg | March 23rd | Siemssen & Co. |
| Chateau Leoville | New York | March 24th | Adamson, Bell & Co. |

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

| DESTINATION. | VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DATE OF LEAVING. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| London, &c., via Suez Canal | Kaisar-i-Hind | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Mar. 27th, at noon. |
| London, via Suez Canal | Glenlyon | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | About March 19th. |
| Marseille, via Suez Canal | Telamon | Butterfield & Swire | March 21st. |
| Bremen, via Ports of Call | Djemnah | Messagers Maritimes | Mar. 20th, at noon. |
| Havre, Hamburg, &c. | Electra | Melchers & Co. | Mar. 25th, at 10 a.m. |
| San Francisco, via Yhamna Oceanic | Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | O. & O. S. N. Co. | Mar. 23rd, daylight. |
| San Francisco, via Yhamna Oceanic | Adamson, Bell & Co. | Adamson, Bell & Co. | April 4th, at noon. |
| Sydney, Melbourne, &c. | Guthrie | Russell & Co. | To-morrow, at 2 p.m. |
| Calcutta, via Straits | Butterfield & Swire | Mar. 20th, at 4 p.m. | |
| Straits, Bombay, &c. | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Mar. 22nd, at 3 p.m. | |
| Singapore, via S'dakan, &c. | Mennou | Butterfield & Swire | Mar. 20th, at noon. |
| Yokohama, via N'saki, &c. | Deccan | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Mar. 21st, at noon. |
| Yokohama, Nagasaki, &c. | General Wender | Melchers & Co. | About March 23rd. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe, &c. | Amason, Bell & Co. | Adamson, Bell & Co. | Mar. 22nd. |
| General Wender | Butterfield & Swire | Mar. 20th, daylight. | |
| Ganges | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. | |
| Preussen | Melchers & Co. | Mar. 20th, at 4 p.m. | |
| Manila, via Amoy | Thales | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Mar. 20th, daylight. |

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S SCREW GUN VESSEL "MYRMIDON," as she lies off